

Melolonthides by Lacordaire; but that author cannot, I think, have compared it with *Chlorochiton*, or he would not have widely separated them. He has described the front coxæ of the former as transverse, but a very casual examination shows that there is practically no difference in this respect between the two genera. He was also mistaken in the number of joints in the antennæ of *Chlorochiton* and *Phytolæma*, to both of which he attributed nine joints. As to the latter there has been a curious difference of opinion. Solier stated that there were nine antennal joints in *P. mutabilis*. Blanchard counted eight in the same species, as did Redtenbacher in *P. elaphocera*, while Lacordaire corroborated Solier. After a careful examination of two species of the genus I have concluded that the two last authors mistook a condylar process at the base of the first lamella of the club for an additional joint.

Of the other genera most nearly related to the foregoing, *Colymbomorpha* and *Pyronota* (respectively inhabiting Australia and New Zealand) are united in the Munich Catalogue (following the rather hesitating opinion of Burmeister). They are entirely distinct, however, differing widely in the antennæ, mouth, claws, and the front tibiæ of the male.

XLII.—On Two new Voles of the Subgenera *Pitymys* and *Microtus*. By G. E. H. BARRETT-HAMILTON.

I. *Microtus (Pitymys) Thomasi*, sp. n.

*Colour.* Above near "mummy-brown"\*, the general effect being due to the tips of the hairs, which are thus coloured for a length of about 2 millim.; the remaining 6 millim. are "slate-black," which colour, showing unevenly through the brown tips, gives the whole a finely grizzled appearance. The colour of the upper surface becomes lighter and more yellowish on the sides, but passes without any very distinct line of demarcation into the dirty light buff of the underside. Feet dirty white.

The ears are nearly hidden in the fur. The length of the hind foot is about three quarters that of the tail.

\* Names of colours placed in inverted commas are taken from Mr. Robert Ridgway's 'Nomenclature of Colours,' 1886.

The dimensions (in millimetres) as given by the collector are as follows:—

	Head and body.	Tail.	Hind foot.	Ear.
Collector's no. 1. ♂, 1st Sept., 1899. Beri, Montenegro, 60 metres . . . .	130	23	16	10
Collector's no. 85 (type of species). ♂, 1st Oct., 1900. Vranici, Monte- negro, 100 m. . . . .	127	20	15	10
Collector's no. 16. ♀, 25th March, 1900. Doljane, Montenegro, 40 m.	117	24	16	8
Collector's no. 86. ♀, 1st Oct., 1900. Vranici, Montenegro, 100 m. . . . .	140	22	15	10

The *skull* resembles those of *M. Sivi* and *subterraneus*, but is far larger and more massive. It is flattened above. The teeth are powerful. The interparietal is well formed and in shape is almost a true triangle. The palatal foramina are slightly contracted posteriorly. The pits at the hinder edge of the palate are well defined. The opening of the posterior nares is V-shaped and broad. The auditory bullæ are large.

The dimensions (in millimetres) are as follows:—

	Greatest length.	Basilar length.	Palate length.	Length of palatal foramina.	Greatest breadth at zygoma.	Breadth of brain- case above zygomata.	Length of upper molar series.	Length of lower molar series.
Collector's no. 85 (type of species) . . . . .	25	23.5	14	5	15.5	12	7	7
Collector's no. 16 . . . . .	27	24	14.5	5.25	..	13	7	7
Collector's no. 86 . . . . .	26	23	14	4.75	16	13	7	7

*Hab.* Montenegro, whence I have examined specimens caught at Beri, Vranici, and Doljane.

*Type*, a female, collector's no. 85. Taken 1st October, 1900, at Vranici, Montenegro, by Herr A. Führer.

This is a very interesting vole of peculiar coloration and, for its subgenus, exceptional size. It may be appropriately associated with the name of Mr. Oldfield Thomas, who has done so much to further the accurate study of European mammals.

## II. *Microtus (Microtus) Hartingi*, sp. n.

Colour and form resembling that of *M. Guentheri*, Danford & Alston, but yellower above and whiter beneath. In the type the upper surface is near grizzled "tawny olive," the grizzled appearance being due to the black tips of the hairs. The under surface is white, slightly washed with yellowish,

but more decidedly on the chin. The legs and feet are yellowish. The line of demarcation between the colours of the upper and lower surfaces is fairly well marked, passing along the upper lips to the shoulders and thence along the thighs to the anus. The tail is near "buff," lighter beneath. The bases of the hairs are everywhere "slate-grey." The type was skinned from spirit, but its coloration appears to be perfectly natural.

The ears project slightly above the fur.

The skull is more massive than that of *M. Guentheri*.

*Dimensions in millimetres.*

No. of specimen in B.M. Collection.	Skull.											
	Head and body.	Tail.	Hind foot.	Ear.	Greatest length.	Greatest breadth at zygoma.	Palatal length.	Length of upper molar series.	Length of lower molar series.	Basilar length.	Breadth of brain-case above zygomata.	Length of palatal foramina.
* 92. 12. 7. 1. ♂, Thessaly ( <i>Dr. F. Luffler</i> ) . . . . .	101	25 (28)	18 (20)	11	30	17.5	15	7.5	7.5	26.5	13	5
* 92. 12. 7. 2. ♀, ditto . . . . .	100	27 (30)	18 (20)	11	28.5	17	15	7.5	7.5	26	13	5
93. 4. 5. 1. ♂, Larissa, Thessaly, Jan. 1893 ( <i>J. E. Harting</i> ). (Type of species.) . . . . .	107	26	18	..	29	17	15	7.5	7.5	27	12.5	5.5

*Hab.* Thessaly.

*Type*, a male, no. 93. 4. 5. 1 of the British Museum collection. From Larissa, Thessaly, January 1893. Presented by Mr. J. E. Harting.

This is the species of the Thessalian vole plagues.

I have pleasure in naming it after Mr. J. E. Harting, to whom the British Museum is indebted for the type specimen.

XLIII.—*Two new Australian Spiders of the Family Ctenizidæ.* By H. R. HOGG, M.A., F.Z.S.

SINCE I finished a paper on the Australian suborder of Mygalomorphæ, which includes the above family, two fresh

\* These dimensions were taken from specimens in spirit, and are therefore, as regards the body, only approximate.